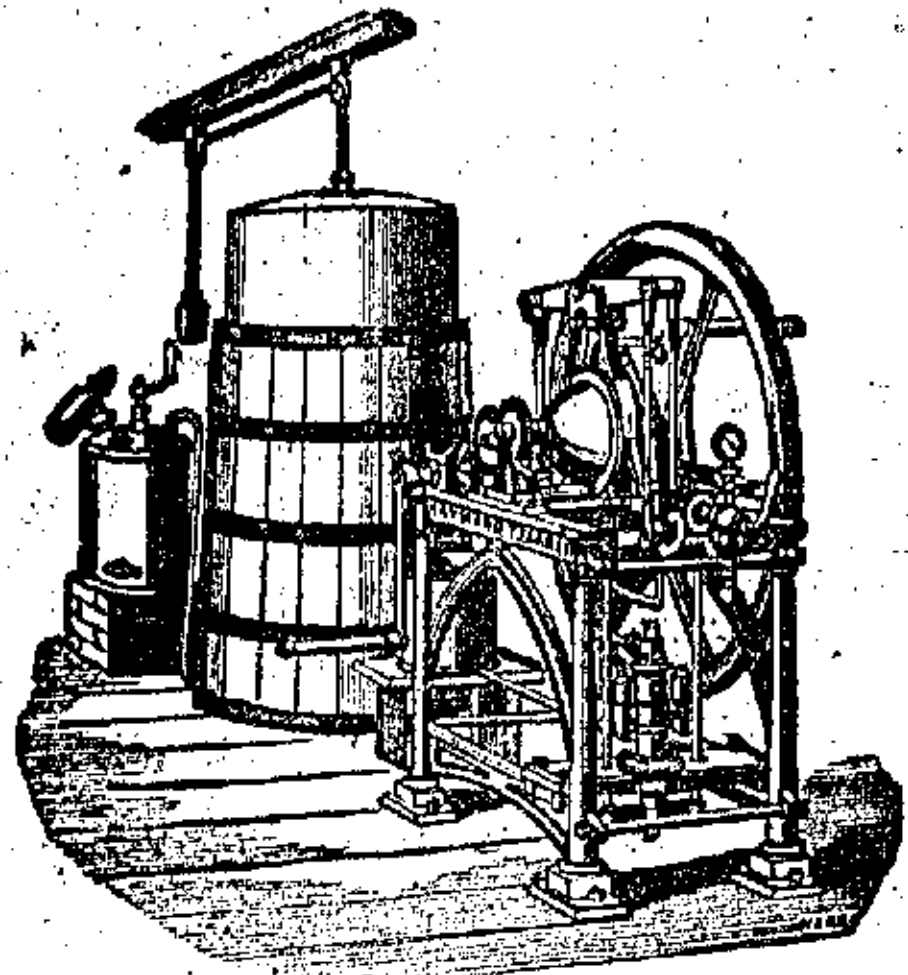


Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
Engineers and Manufacturers
OF ALL SORTS OF
SODA WATER MACHINERY,
HAYWARD MADE
OVER 2,000
OF THESE
CONTINUOUS BEAM-ACTION MACHINES



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PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the
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NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
IN ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of
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TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments
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&c. &c.
CRANIELLES, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.
CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
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CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,
Valves, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,
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All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or
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Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
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the slighter complaint which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
bush.
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
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Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,
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These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
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They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
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Beware of counterfeiters that may emanate from the
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EXHIBITION, 1876.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, LINDA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE DOCKS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; 12, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 250,000, 500,000, 1,000,000, 2,500,000, 5,000,000, 10,000,000, 25,000,000, 50,000,000, 100,000,000, 250,000,000, 500,000,000, 1,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000, 5,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000, 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I sometimes wonder what pretty women's feelings are when she knows she is pretty, that everybody else thinks the same, and that this same everybody raves verbally over this same beauty. Mrs. Langtry is at present the adored one, and although she is the wife of a humble nobody—who is none the worse on that account—yet has become so much of a public character that I dare trespass into writing about her. To me it is not altogether nice for a husband to have his wife's photo. in every shop-window—cabinet nine two shall always each—but Mrs. Langtry is everywhere—the painter's in the Academy have vied with each other in producing her or their canvas. Everybody here again pauses to admire; everybody stops to ask how the show when on horseback. On Monday morning, Sunday afternoon, when the small hours pass, some of these young sports may be able to solve this problem—how does a woman feel under such circumstances. Paris laid the apple at the feet of Venus—but Paris was but one individual, whereas all London is a Paris just now with the Venus, and her name is everywhere.

The present state of what was once the Woosung Railway affords an apt illustration of the decay everywhere inherent in Chinese undertakings, when released from pressure from without. At first, on taking over the line, a disposition was evinced to remove every trace of such an innovation as a road. The rails were taken up, the sleepers removed from the soil, the fences removed, and the plant packed up in cases and shipped to Formosa, so as to be, if possible, out of sight and mind. We have no great belief in the wisdom of the policy, but it was, indeed, the manner in which it was carried out, and the barbarous usage to which it was subjected in the process of packing, showed plainly that its preservation formed no part of the official programmes. An idea was apparently present in the official mind, that the track so lately used as a railway could be reconverted into agricultural ground; and an attempt was, we believe, made to induce the peasantry along the route to buy it back at the original selling rate. As, however, deep disintegration had sunk and the poor soil of the substrata was turned up in an elevated bank, which was still further rendered unfit for agricultural uses by the springing up of a large quantity of weeds on its surface, the people along the route naturally objected to pay for what they would probably have found dear as a weed-free gift. Negotiations, at second hand with the Municipal Council, showing that that body was unwilling to purchase out of Municipal funds a road for the benefit of the province at large, the officials apparently made a merit of necessity, and assumed their intention of keeping the line as a way to Woosung, and set to in their own way to reconstruct what, by a figure of speech, might be denominated a road. The progress of which the native official mind is capable may be judged from the fact that the modest jiankiah, or No one-with any regard for his pony's knees cares to ride down the path, and the original 'busses which used to carry passengers to and from the station on the creek, are still unable to get one step beyond their former limit. Yet there is an undoubted tendency to develop traffic along the line, if only it were permitted. The 'busses still set down passengers at the old spot, who have to take their painful way thence to the villages along the line, by the antiquated wheelbarrow of the country, and coolies laboriously carrying chairs are to be seen threading their steps along the narrow surface of the road stone ballast covered over with a layer of common mud. This is the state of affairs in the nearest neighbourhood of Shanghai, where good roads, carefully tended, exist as an example of what might be done. What the official mind is likely to produce in other regions, and how much sincerity there is in its expressions of a desire for wholesome progress, we may judge from this history of the decline and fall of the Woosung Railway.—N. G. D. News.

FRIDAY, May 8.—It is said that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with the Cabinet of London, with regard to the question of holding a Congress, and that the negotiations are based upon more extended concessions than those hitherto accorded by Russia. Telegraphic news concerning the Constantinian *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent says, that General Todeleben is endeavouring, by alternate promises and threats, to induce the Sultan to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. The *Morning Advertiser* correspondent at Perekop telegraphs that General Tchirysseff has been appointed to the command of an expeditionary column, composed of 80,000 men, intended to march towards Cabul, and so threaten India. The Russians are reported to be approaching Batoum with the view of attacking it if it be not given up to them. The second detachment of the Indian land forces has been ordered to Malwa. There was most enthusiastic demonstration when the local Bombardment regiments embarked. The *Cimbria* remains at Mount Desert, and the United States Government is without information as to her movements.

SATURDAY, May 4. — Germany has assumed a more active part in the negotiations, and, while urging the assembly of Congress, has proposed that she, instead of Russia, shall place the Treaty before the plenipotentiaries. This offer, however, has not yet been accepted. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that the Russian concessions announced yesterday, probably refer to some slight modifications made four or five days since by Germany. According to a correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the Bessarabian districts of Roumania are completely occupied by Russian troops, and these officers declare that they mean to possess the land, either with or without the consent of Europe. The *Morning Advertiser* speaks of a correspondent at Belgrade telegraphing that war with Turkey may be said to have commenced. Fifty thousand Servians are reported to be on the frontier of Bosnia. The occupation of Bosnia seems imminent. According to the *Daily Chronicle*, a correspondent at Pesth, a telegram from Agrin had reached there stating that General Philippovich had been ordered to concentrate 25,000 troops at Sisket, and further forces near Nori Kotianac at Gradiska, by which route the occupation would be entered upon. Prince Gortschakoff's policy has become worse. Prince Bismarck is better. News has been received at Llogos from New York to the effect that the Oregon Steamship Company's steamer *Asia* has been sold at San Francisco to persons who are supposed to be connected with the Government. The burden of the vessel is 1,874 tons, and she has 440 horse power.

Monday, May 6.—Count Corti, the Italian Foreign Minister, on Saturday explained the relation of Italy to the Russian Revolution. He said that Italy had supported Germany in her offer to use her good offices between Russia and England. The Italian Government intended to maintain a neutral attitude, impartiality, but to prove that Italy had become an element of order and civilization in Europe. The evacuation of Sumatra, Yama, and Batavia is especially significant for the world at large. The Italian Minister Nicholas arrived at Petersburg Saturday afternoon, and was received by the railway station by the Emperor, Czarevitch, and the other members of the Imperial family. An enthusiastic welcome was given him by a large crowd of people. General Gorko, in disguise at the appointment of General Tolstoy and the specific measures of the Russian Government to his representation, and will represent

to St. Petersburg. General Valentine Baker has been appointed to the command of two divisions defending Constantinople, which is now efficiently guarded.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Last night in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to questions, said that active negotiations had been and were still going on, but that in the opinion of the Government it would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the public service for any general discussion to take place at that time. He might add, however, that the negotiations which they were carrying on with regard to the disturbances in Thessaly had been nearly conducted to an issue, and that there was every reason to believe that a pacification upon equitable terms would be secured. The Government policy had been and continued to be an entire abstention from such a course. One of the great questions that had been raised as would be of a peaceful and satisfactory character, and he saw no reason why there was less probability of such a settlement now than there was before the recess. Still, he did not disguise from the House and the country that the Government might be disappointed in their hopes; it might be also that they would have to take measures of precaution in the interests of the Empire, and such measures they had felt it their duty to take. Throughout the Continent the hopes of peace are increasing, and at Vienna even a cheerful disposition is entertained. The attention of politicians is now mainly devoted to the coming visit of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg. The object of this, as explained by the *Standard* special correspondent at Vienna, is to confer personally with the Czar on the subject of the present crisis, and to dissipate him of the impression that the English Government had dearest war. It is believed that Vienna that he will urge the voluntary modification of Austria as regards the boundaries of Bulgaria and the cession of Karis and Belgrad.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—Count Schouvaloff has left London for St. Petersburg, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday next. Russia's demand for the evacuation of Shumla has been met by the Porte, pointing out that the Russians are fortifying Adrianople, Silivrie, and Rodosto, whereas the Treaty of San Stefano stipulated that the Bulgarian fortresses should be dismantled. The Porte further draws attention to the fact that the Russians are fortifying Rustchuk, and that fresh troops are being sent there, although the garrisons of that fortress were limited by the treaty to 60,000 men.

THURSDAY, May 9.—All the St. Petersburg newspapers look for an improvement in the situation as the result of Count Schouvaloff's visit to that capital. The Count is considered the right man to bring about a complete understanding between the two Governments on the Eastern Question; and among the Russians such a understanding is earnestly desired. It is urged that the Russian Government has no desire to destroy British influence in Turkey, but on the contrary wishes to unite with England on behalf of the Christian populations, and to secure peace. The only fear is lest Lord Rosebushfield's Government should make proposals involving the humiliation of Russia. Intelligence has been received at Constantinople from Trebizond, according to which a considerable number of troops have been moved by the Russians into the districts adjacent to Batoum, the object apparently being to attack the place if it should not be yielded peaceably. Most of the Russian provisions and ammunition trains have been transferred from San Stefano to Tsohatzidjeli. The new contracts signed by the Russian commissariat make the place of delivery goods Adrianople instead of San Stefano. The Mohammedan insurrection on the borders of Old Serbia and Albania is reported to be spreading, and skirmishes have occurred between the insurgents and the Serbians.

A new torpedo boat, designed to work under water, has just been brought under the notice of the Admiralty, and a model 4 feet 3 inches long has been made. The boat was originally designed by the late Lord Milton, who was well known as a naval architect, and was of great worth to the Admiralty. The boat was built by Mr. Burns, of the same name, assisted by Mr. Burns, of the same name, and recently improved by Mr. C. B. Allen, of the same name, near Rotherham. The new torpedo boat is intended to work under water by means of compressed air, and in every respect resembles a huge fish. In the fore-part or head there are two large eyes, from which radiate a strong electric light that will exhibit the keel of an enemy's vessel for a considerable distance, while a powerful ram is placed just above capable of penetrating an armour-clad. What may be termed the nostril, there is a revolving gun worked by hydraulic power and fired by electricity with a new explosive, one pound of which, in a recent test, displaced 137 tons of iron stones *in situ*. The tail plays an important part, for it is the only the propeller, but being perforated on either side serves to expel either water or fire. There are no masts, the deck being level, while inside the boat is divided into compartments, charged with compressed air. The boat is sunk to the depth required by taking water in at the bottom, and she could then remain under water for a long time. The boat is of the same size as Mr. White states, from three to nine hundred while in attacking a vessel the speed would be about eighteen knots an hour. The gun, which was the invention of Lord Milton, differs from all others. It is a revolving gun, but has four chambers, placed in the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired, a second is being charged, a third spunged, and a fourth cleaned, so that the shots can be fired in rapid succession. Such is a brief outline of the latest invention connected with torpedo boats, the inventors of which state that they can prove that it can accomplish what has been said it was capable of doing.

A Cronstadt correspondent writes, under date May 1, as follows:—

Details have just reached here of the destruction of the torpedo factory at Otokh koff a week ago. The establishment was by large one, and employed several hundred hands. The explosion took place at three o'clock in the morning, and seems to have been almost as dreadful as that which took place at Elrith some years ago. The torpedo workshops, the naval laboratory, the ships containing stocks of torpedoes ready for use, and an immense quantity of pyroxilines were blown up by three separate explosions, the second occurring two minutes after the first, and the third five minutes later. The shock

were felt miles away, and in Otchakoff itself a panic ensued, the inhabitants fancying that the English fleet was bombarding the town. The factory, laboratory, and most of the torpedo stores were found to have entirely disappeared, while the flames from the garrison stables lighted up with vivid effect five rows of barracks, the windows having been shattered, and, in some instances, the roof carried away. The flames from the factory caught the wind, and the flames were rapidly approaching a magazine near the factory, in which were stored twenty-one barrels of gunpowder and five tons of pyroxylene. By the courageous exertions of the garrison these dangerous stores were removed before the fire reached the building. Letters from the spectators speak in terms of admiration of the heroic conduct of the soldiery, who coolly rolled away barrels of powder and carried off cases of dynamite as the flames approached the magazines, falling like rain among them. The flames were got under at six o'clock. All the buildings within two miles of the seat of the explosion suffered damage of a more or less serious character. During the day peasants came into Otchakoff with bags and torpedo cases which had fallen at a distance of five miles from the town, and ships at sea picked up wreckage of the factory ten miles away from land. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been "a spontaneous combustion." The damage done to Government and private buildings at Otchakoff is described in the official report as immense. Fortunately the loss of life was not so great as it might have been, only twelve persons being supposed to have perished.

The Royal Naval Reserve, the men belonging to which can be called upon to form a Royal Fencible Squadron in times of emergency, consists of merchant seamen who undergo a certain amount of training in gun and small-arm drill every year. One first joining the force men enrol themselves for five years; those who are *bonâ fide* able seamen, who can hand, reef, and steer, being placed in the first-class reserve, while those of inferior qualifications form the second-class. Every man in the reserve has to drill twenty-eight days in each year; but he may, if he chooses, divide the whole period into four parts of seven days each, after his first drill, which must be of at least a fortnight's duration. If he has permission to stay away from England for more than a year, he must on his return make up arrears; and therefore in the twelve months following his return from long voyage a reserve man may have to drill for six weeks or so, Monday to Friday, and the night with the regulations and performs the required drill. The first-class reserve man receives a retaining fee of £1 a year, paid in quarterly instalments, at a guinea a week while undergoing drill. Trained men receive a penny a day extra pay. A man in the second class is given an annual retainer of £2 10s., a suit of uniform clothing, and 10s. 3d. a week while at drill. After completing five years' service in the reserve a man may re-enrol for a further period of 1½ duration, and at the age of sixty he becomes entitled to a pension of £12 a year. No man who is over thirty years of age is allowed to enter the reserve, unless he has been in the Royal Navy, when he may be enrolled if he is less than thirty-five years old; and, therefore, to obtain a pension a man must have obtained the reserve for thirty years: the longer a man who has been in the reserve, the more he who becomes incapacitated from earning their own living by causes they cannot prevent may be granted a pension at twenty years' service, and a man wounded or hurt while at drill or when called out treated in all respects as a man belonging to the navy.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says the Russian operations in the United States may be summarised as follows:—

Few munitions of war have been recently shipped to Russia; no vessel can positively indicated as a privateer, and Russia intends buying several fast steamships to arm and man as cruisers, the *Cimbr*

passengers being intended for this purpose. No steamer is yet known as having been purchased, but two on the Pacific Coast, one on its voyage thither, and two on Atlantic ports, are believed to be under negotiation for Russian purposes. Inquiries are always made for the fastest steamers. There is a growing disposition among American shipowners to avail themselves of this opportunity to sell vessels which the depressed state of trade has deprived of occupation. Hence, even though inquiry meets anxious sellers, purchasing the vessels offered are generally unsuitable. Russia, if she has not already actually issued letters of marque in the United States, has at least promised to give them. Apprehensions on this subject excited applications for war letters for British vessels on long voyages to the East India or Pacific ports, the risks being placed at one per cent. Russian agents have been soliciting the Russian representatives for the acquisition of armaments, promising to pay 5,000,000 roubles for the Russian brotherhood of arms for Russian service. Before actual war exists these things may possibly be legally done in the United States, but Russia's mysterious movements are attracting increased attention, and journals complaining that the United States Government seems to take a lax view of neutral obligations. While international law may permit these operations up to actual declaration of war, it is pointed out that the neutrality law of the United States expressly forbids the fitting out of expeditions against any nation at peace within the United States, this law having been repeatedly enforced recently to prevent expeditions sailing against Cuba or Central America. The Neutrality Law declares that every person who within the United States arms, or attempts to arm, or is concerned in furnishing, fitting out, or arming any vessel with the intent that the vessel should be employed in the service of any foreign Power to cruise against the Power with which the United States is at peace, shall be liable to heavy penalties. The law also prohibits delivering commissions for such vessels, and prohibits arming or augmenting the forces of foreign armed vessels. Under similar circumstances it prohibits the organizing of armed forces in the United States. The law can be invoked to check Russian negotiations in advance of a declaration of war, whenever evidence of its infringement is obtainable.

A telegram from New York, dated 4, says:—

"The Naval Attache to the British Legation at Washington has telegraphically in-

youred to visit the *Cimbric*. The British Vice-Consul and an Attaché from the Russian Legation are at Portland. The *Cimbric's* manifest contains only ship's stores.

The American correspondent of the *Times* states that the position of the *Cimbric* is unchanged. Her papers have been examined. They describe her cabin passengers as pleasure travellers and her stowage as passengers as tradesmen, but assign no passengers. The cargo is lastly watched by the British Vice Consul at Portland, but there is no sign of her early departure. A despatch from Ellsworth, Maine, received at New York, says:—

"No significance need be attached to the fact of agents of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Railroads having visited the *Cimbric*. Their only motive for coming sprang from a rumour that the Russians were destined for the Pacific coast. They could, however, obtain from the officers of the vessel no intimation of such being their destination, and they returned with no more knowledge of the Russian plans than that already telegraphed. Captain Beldyushin is stated to have been annoyed and alarmed that the Customs law of the United States required the ship to clear for a particular port. His clearance was from a Baltic port, but names no destination."

An Irish gentleman writes to *Truth* say that he has never found a Frenchman who can pronounce this:—"Thimble-thistlethwaite thievisly thought to thrive through thick and thin by throwing his thimbles about, but he was thwarted at thawked and thumped and thrashed with thirty-three thousand thistles and thorns for thievisly thinking to thrive through thick and through thin by throwing his thimbles about."

RECRUITING.—The reports of the recruiting officers for the past month show a remarkable increase in the number of enlistments for the army, and the increase is steadily advancing at a steady rate. The character of the recruits is also reported to be satisfactory, not only in regard to age, height, and stamina, but also as to the classes of society from which they are drawn. Gunners of the Royal Artillery of 5 ft. 7 in. are still in request, but drivers are not at present taken. The infantry standard is at present 5 ft. 6 in., and there is no difficulty in obtaining men above that height for the regiments which require filling up.

The *Cologne Gazette* estimates the army which Russia can place in the field at present at 600,000 men. This strength may be maintained, but cannot be increased. The Russian forces now in Europe—Turkey and Roumania amount to two hundred and a half army corps—12,000 men. About 100,000 men must be employed in the occupation of Asiatic Turkey; so that only seven and a half army corps—187,500 men—remain still disposable. In case of war with England the Russian troops could not be withdrawn from Turkey and Roumania. The disposable seven and a half army corps would then be employed in occupying the coasts of the Black Sea from the Baltic, Poland and St. Petersburg and Moscow, where recent events have shown the presence of very dangerous elements, would also require strong garrisons. Russia could, therefore, in case of war with England, maintain but one position, and that would be in the form of a cordon to speak of an Indian campaign—for that is the real danger to be met. The only precautionary measures against Austria, whose mercy she would be, if Austria resolved on warlike measures.

It is rather a bold stroke of a prisoner to make financial proposals on a large scale to the Governor of Newgate. This was done by the American, named by an escaped convict for the other day as Cherwood, who has in the past twice convicted in the United States of Germany. He has been sentenced this week to converting a cheque for 57, 11s. 8d. into £ for 511s. 0s. 8d., and altering a stolen set of circular notes by means of chemicals to make them payable in his favour. In Newnham when he found that there was no escape he wrote to the Governor promising to give a thousand a year if he could persuade the London bankers to provide 15,000,000, a

THE PHONOGRAPH.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, June 16, 1878.
SIR,—You were good enough some
ago to insert in your paper a diagram
and explanation of the telephone with which
my friend at home had favoured me. En-
couraged by this, I have now drawn up
which you may also feel inclined to
cut in the same manner and inserted in
the *Mail*, together with the accompanying
explanation. I should add that this as
the previous diagram, were furnished
me by Mr. Ernest de la Rue, a mem-
ber of the highly distinguished scientific fami-

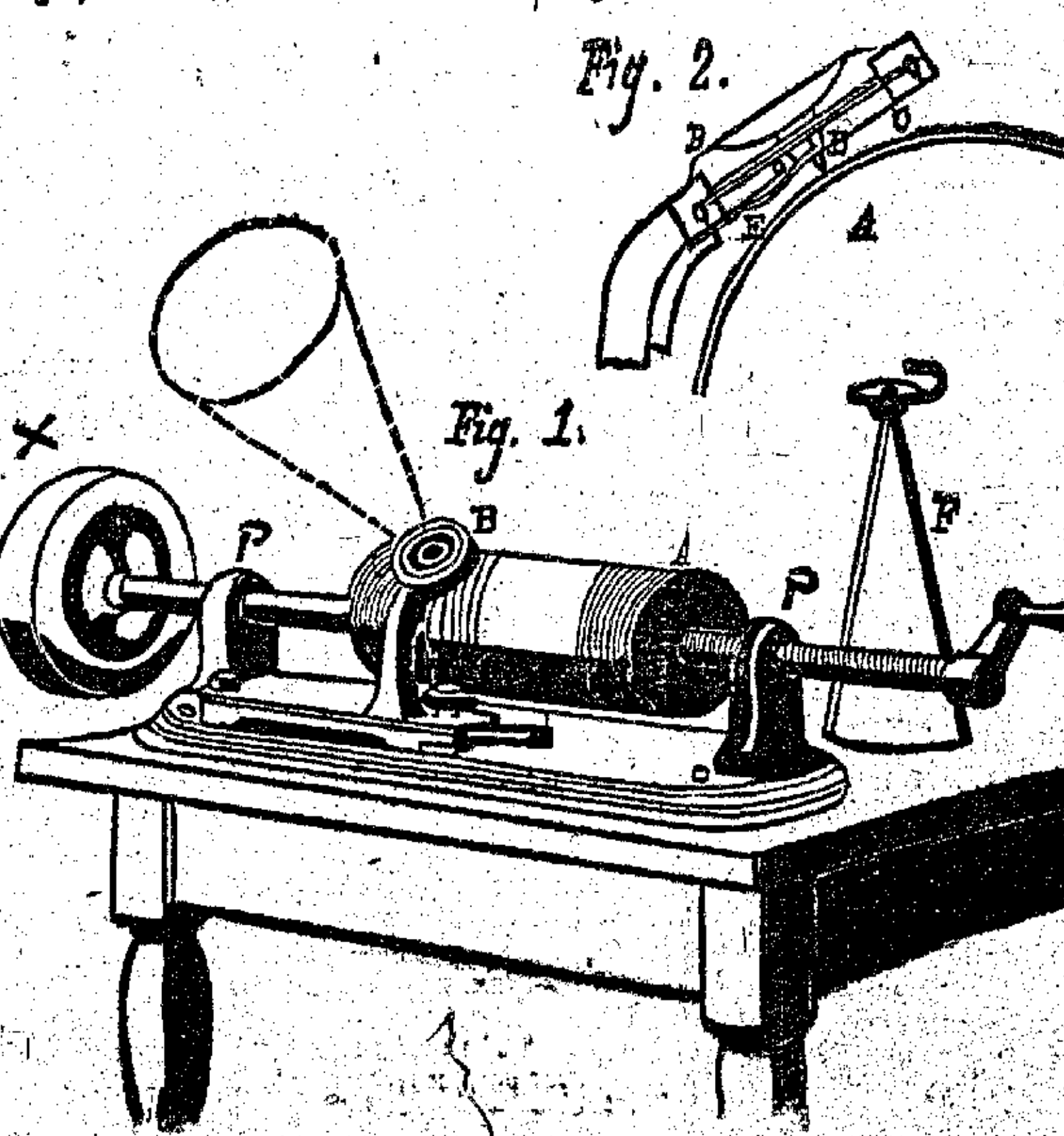
The diagram shows a mechanical assembly on a wooden base. A horizontal shaft passes through a cylindrical body. On the left end of the shaft is a large, spoked wheel. On the right end is a smaller, similar wheel. A handle is attached to the right wheel. A bell-shaped component is mounted on top of the cylindrical body. A line with an 'X' at its end points to the left wheel. The entire assembly is mounted on a wooden base with four legs.

sufficient—so the prisoner said—to stop the forgers who are in a conspiracy in that sort of thing. They have, he says, a million of stuff ready for the Paris Exhibition. Travellers and sightseers beware! for the Governor, instead of negotiating the brilliant offer with the Bankers' Association, handed the letter over to the prosecutors. Again, such an admission there could be no defence. A clever forger is accordingly secured.

SO-YEAT BEATERS will learn with regret that an attempt to introduce the bastedo into England for domestic purposes has not proved successful. The experiment was made a few days since at Liverpool by Yusuf F. Eli, a Persian dealer in *bric-a-brac*, who had settled in that town. He had recently married a young girl who was formerly assistant in his shop. For a time all went happily enough, but at length Yusuf F. Eli came unreasonably jealous of his wife's visits to her mother. As these visits were continued in opposition to his will, Yusuf came to the conclusion that decisive measures ought to be taken for the maintenance of his marital authority. Accordingly, on April 11, he took his wife to his cellar, beat her with a stick, and tied her down to the floor with his turban. He did not release until midnight, when Yusuf took her to the top of the house, tied her hands behind her back, fastened her together, and then with a piece of horn struck her a dozen sharp blows on the soles of her feet. In order to stop her screaming, he gagged her, and beat her about the breast. To condole the punishment, he got a pair of scissors and cut off most of her hair, soon as the poor woman obtained her liberty she ran away to her mother's, but at her husband's entreaties she returned to him again. On April 22, however, a repetition of the woman's previous offence procured another castigation, to which this time 400 kicks were added. These facts were deposited before the Liverpool magistrates on Monday last, and the Bench, highly dissatisfied between the nature of the assault, ordered Yusuf to pay £4. and costs for bastedoing and the other punishments inflicted on April 11th; whilst for the beating on the 22nd, including the kicking, he sent to prison for two months. He further required to find two sureties to let the peace for six months after his release from prison.

Is there is any truth in the popular belief that the "beer-drinking Brit will never be beat," an account which will never be issued by the Statistical Department of the Cretom-house is of peculiar interest at the present moment. The paper gives the number of barrels of exported from the United Kingdom, declared value, and the place to which were exported, from the 1st of October 1876, to the 1st of October, 1877. It appears from the report that Russia from us 2,475 barrels of beer, of declared value of £8,694; whereas W.ohia and Moldavia only took one, declared value of which was £2. Euro Turkey, however, is put down at barrels, of the declared value of £2, and Asiatic Turkey at 206 barrels, declared value £1,047. One barrel only, value was sent to the Antislavery territories; 3 barrels, value £138,190, went to the British possessions in South Africa; Germany 7,564 barrels, value £26,638; Italy 11,166 barrels, value £39,606; Italy barrels, value £930. British consumed a large amount of beer from mother country, the continental territories taking 182,924 barrels, value £484,495; Straits Settlements, 7,226 barrels, value £28,541; and Ceylon, 8,561, barrels, value £36,094. The Australian colonies also large importers, West Australia took 6,581 barrels, value £22,420; Victoria, 30,210 barrels, value £47,000; New South Wales, 85,528 barrels, value £160,384; Queensland, 16,847 barrels, value £67,736; Tasmania, 772 barrels, value £4,787; and New Zealand, barrels, value £49,083. The United States are down in the account for 17,526 barrels at a value of £92,508. These and foreign and colonial customers were supplied during the twelvemonth with a of 472,342 barrels of British beer, of declared value of £1,918,886.

tion;—there is a point, *D*, and fixed in place by a thin spring *D.E.*, and held to the point and the plate a buffer of rubber *O*. On turning the handle, the cylinder *A* has a lateral movement and point *D* travels in the groove cut in the cylinder *A*. Now on speaking into the mouth-piece *B* (Figure 1) one causes the plate to vibrate, and by this vibration a series of indentations will be made in the piece of tin-foil, which has been placed over the cylinder, and by passing the same indentations before the point *A* the plate vibrates in an identical manner, so that what it did when one spoke against it, hence the plate reproduces what one spoke in and in a distinct and clear manner. The funnel *F* is attached to *B* after one spoken so as to amplify the sound. The bearings *P.P.* should be made to open and close for the purpose of taking one cylinder and shaft in order to recover the cylinder with tin-foil; this is done by the tin foil on plate glass, gumming the tin foil and then rolling the cylinder over it. The point is made of steel or diamond. It will be seen by the drawing that this is an arrangement for throwing *B* in and out of gear.



Portfolio.

REMINISCENCES OF CHILDHOOD.

How sweet, when gliding through this vale of life,
To wander back to scenes of earlier life;
To leave the tumult of the world behind,
The clamorous discord, and contentions proud,
And find those days of innocence and joy
When ought would please, and nothing would annoy.

When all was pleasant as the radiant sun,
That deck'd the hill top as the day begun;
To feel the fresh breeze on our pale cheeks,
As we recall those many childish freaks,
To march forward in one lengthening train,
Each fond reminiscence of youth again;
To see before our dim sufficing eyes,
The well-known haunts and scenes of childhood

The hallow'd roof'd cot with ivy-covered green
(That seem'd as though 'twould faint its old age
screen),
Wherein, amid this world's inharmonious strife,
The infant form first issued into life.
Bless'd home of childhood! where, in purest
mode,

The blissful blessings of this world abode;
When round the social hearth at night we drew,
The evening conversations to pursue;
That home, where first a mother taught her son,
To tread the footprints which his God had gone;
And hark for all uncoming vice and ruth;
Or taught, with all her gentleness and care,
The infant tongue to lip the simple prayer:
Here, where a father took the youthful mind,
To feel humanity for all mankind;
Or pointed out the path to honest fame,
And bid his child acquire an honour'd name.

Bless'd thoughts of childhood! once more let me
re-see,
In fancy's wanderings, near that hallow'd home;
Once more to wander in the woodland grove,
That school night with the fitful light glow;
Where oft the rustic stroll'd at eve,
With some coy maiden lingering by his side,
Each breast consuming with it would impart,
Yet lack'd the courage to unveil the heart.
How oft I have, while Hepler shew'd his light,
Mark'd the lone bitt'n wend its homeward
flight!

Or watch'd the cawing rooks in numbers fly
Across the high dome of heaven's ethereal sky;
Or traced the day's last vestige to its rest,
Beneath the summit of the far west;
Or sitting by some smiling shady brook,
From nature's bounty some new food partook,
As o'er my hand the warbling songster flew,
And on the landscape soon was lost to view.
These are thy charms, bless'd childhood! these
are thine.

And thy memory I to heart consign,
And till pale death shall wend me home to rest,
These, thy sweet themes, shall concentrate my
breast.

'Tis as the mariner, thro' the darkness night,
Pleas'd the distance for the well-known light,
And, as he sights it, knows that, close at hand,
Is that bless'd spot on earth—his native land;
While as he gazes childhood's thoughts arise,
And melt the tears dripping from his eyes,
And the lone wanderer in his bliss, forgets
A sailor's hardships, and the sea's regrets;
His soul is waded where the willows cease,
And childhood's memory kills the storms to
peace.

—Daily Review.

SPRING.

'Tis as a child, who through a thund'ring
night
Slept in a peace which set the rout to
scorn,
Waken at the glad beam of the new day's
light,
And, as it laugh'd at eve, it laugh'd at
morn;

So all unconscious what rough winds did
blow,
How wintry elements had met in strife,
Your Earth, from beneath the blanket of the
snow,
Jumps forth, all leaf bedecked, and laughs
with life.

—Thomas S. Cleary.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL LIFE.—
Inestimably great is the influence a sweet-
minded woman may wield over those around
her. It is to her that her friends would
come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for
help and support—one soothing touch of
her kindly hand would work wonders on
the feverish child, a few words let fall from
her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister
would do much to raise the load of grief,
while her voice, in the midst of the
dust and anguish, would come home,
worn out with the pressure of business, and
feeling irritable with the world in general;
but when he enters the cosy sitting-room,
and sees the blaze of the bright fire, his
slippers placed by loving hands in readiness,
and meets his wife's smiling face, he suc-
cumbs in a moment to the soothing influ-
ences which act as the balm of Gilead on
his wounded spirits, and he is wearied with
combating with the stern realities of life.
The rough schoolboy dies in a rage from the
taunts of his companions to find solace in
his mother's smile; the little one, full of
grief with its own large trouble, finds a
haven of rest on its mother's breast, and so
on might go on with instance after instance
of the influence a sweet-minded woman has
in the social life with which she is connected.

—St. James's Magazine.

"All in a Glow."—A walk in wintry
weather is not, we are confident, enough in
favour with our people—especially with
those of sedentary habits. And yet it is
the best time of all the year for realising
the full pleasure and profit of pedestrianism.
How grateful the crisp air is to the lungs!
How it inspires and sustains one in a
swinging gait of four or five miles an hour!
How the cheeks glow, and the eyes shine,
and the muscles tingle with delightful
vigour after such a walk through the winter
sunshine! The able-bodied man who will
stretch down shivering in the corner of a
"bus—in an air laden with the peak of
humanity breathing and exhaling therein—
when he has only two or three miles to
walk, deserves to be canied by the de-
mons of influenza, pneumonia, coughs, colds,
and headache that lurk therein. Even a
ride in a phantom rick the trip of half its
benefits. The air is good, to be sure, but
the exercise is lacking, and its resulting be-
nefits to the blood and the muscular and
nervous systems. Who that experienced it
would exchange the exhilaration that comes
from being "all in a glow" after a brisk
walk through the sparkling air, for the
social or merely lazy satisfaction of having
had a ride? The reflections of the poet
Holmes "proud pedestrian" are no fanciful
sketch to the real lovers of a winter's
walk. The lassitude of spring and the lan-
guor of summer, which made sauntering
either a necessity or a delight, now give
way to the vim and vigour of health, seek-
ing the natural expression of activity under
favourable conditions. Winter-walking is
a sure cure for cold feet. It banishes the
"snow-shoes" from the feet, and the feet
are the feet of the feet.

ness. As a "nervine" it is a million times
better than medicine, and for improving the
complexion it is worth a whole barrelful
of lotions and washes. It will put an edge
on appetite that you can't buy at the doc-
tor's, and in promoting digestion it is better
than a corner drug-store's entire stock of
bitters and pills. If you have never tried
it, take a walk. Keep your mouth closed,
your shoulders well thrown back, your head
up, and remember that your legs—and es-
pecially your hips—were given you to walk
with. Some people walk with their knees,
bodies, and shoulders—and no wonder they
don't like it. We don't like to see them.
There is an art in walking as in other
things.—*Christian Globe.*

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

By "Waters."

GAMBLERS.

A little more than a year after the period
when adverse circumstances—chiefly the
result of my own reckless follies—compelled
me to enter the ranks of the metropolitan
police, as the sole means left me of procur-
ing food and raiment, the attention of one
of the principal chiefs of the force was at-
tracted towards me by the ingenuity and
boldness which I was supposed to have
manifested in hitting upon and unravelling
a clue which ultimately led to the detection
and punishment of the perpetrators of an
artificially contrived fraud upon an emi-
nent tradesman of the west end of London.
The chief sent for me; and after a some-
what lengthened conversation, not only
expressed approbation of my conduct in the
particular matter under discussion, but
hinted that he might shortly need my
services in other affairs requiring intelligence
and resolution.

Three days elapsed before I received the
expected summons. On waiting on him,
I was agreeably startled to find that I was
to be at once employed on a mission which
the most sagacious and experienced of
detective officers would have felt honoured
to undertake.

Here in a written description of the
persons of this gang of blacklegs, swindlers,
and forgers, concluded the Commissioner,
summing up his instructions. "It will be
your duty to discover their private haunts,
and secure legal evidence of their nefarious
practices. We have been hitherto baffled,
principally, I think, through too hasty
and unjudicious action. You must especially
avoid that error. They are great dis-
semblers, and it will require considerable
patience, as well as accuracy, to unmask
and bring them to justice. One of their
more recent victims is young Mr. Merton,
son by a former marriage of the Dowager
Lady Everton." Her ladyship has applied
to us for assistance in extricating him from
the toils in which he is meshed. You will
call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—
in plain clothes of course—and obtain what-
ever information on the subject she may be
able to afford. Remember to communicate
directly with me; and any assistance you
may require shall be promptly rendered."

With these and a few other minor directions
needless to recapitulate, I was dismissed to
a task which, difficult and possibly perilous
as it might prove, I hailed as a delightful
relief from the wearing monotony and dull
routine of ordinary duty.

I hastened home; and after dressing with
great care—the best part of my wardrobe
had been fortunately saved by Emily from
the wreck of my fortunes—I proceeded to
Lady Everton's mansion. I was imme-
diately marshalled to the drawing-room,
where I found her ladyship and her daugh-
ter—a beautiful, fairy-looking girl—await-
ing my arrival. Lady Everton appeared
greatly surprised at my appearance, differ-
ing, as I daresay it altogether did, from her
abstract idea of a policeman, however
attired or disguised; and it was not till she
had perused the note of which I was the
bearer, that her haughty and incredulous
stare became mitigated to a glance of lofty
condescending civility.

"Be seated, Mr. Waters," said her lady-
ship, waving me to a chair. "This note
informs me that you have been selected for
the duty of endeavouring to extricate my
son from the perilous entanglements in
which he has unhappily involved himself."
I was about to reply—for I was silly
enough to feel somewhat nettled at the
noble lady's haughtiness of manner—that I
was engaged in the public service of ex-
tirpating a gang of swindlers with whom her
son had involved himself, and was there-
fore to procure from her ladyship any in-
formation she may be possessed of likely
to forward so desirable a result. But
fortunately the remembrance of my actual
position, spite of my gentlemanly attire,
flashed vividly upon my mind; and instead
of permitting my glib tongue to wag irre-
sistibly in the presence of a right honour-
able, I bowed with deferential acquiescence.

Her ladyship proceeded, and I in sub-
stance obtained the following information:
My Charles Merton, during the few
months which had elapsed since the attain-
ment of his majority, had very literally
"fallen amongst thieves." A passion for
gambling seemed to have taken entire pos-
session of his being; and almost every day,
as well as night, of his wretched and feverish
life was passed at play. A run of ill-luck,
according to his own belief—but in very
truth a run of downright robbery—had set
in against him, and he had not only dis-
ipated all the ready-money which he had
inherited, and the large sums which the
foolish indulgence of his lady-mother had
supplied him with, but had involved him-
self in bonds, bills, and other obligations to
a frightful amount. The principal agent
in effecting this ruin was a dashing extor-
sioner of fashionable and dashing exterior,
and the presiding spirit of the knot of dis-
penders whom he was commissioned to hunt
out. Strange to say, Mr. Merton had the
blindest reliance upon this man's honour;
and even now—tricked, duped as he had
been by him and his gang—relied upon his
conscience and assistance for escape from the
desperate position in which he was involved.
The Everton estates had passed, in default
of male issue, to a distant relative of the
late lord, so that ruin, absolute and irre-
mediable, stared both the wretched dupe
and his relatives in the face. Lady Ever-
ton's jointure was not a very large one, and
her son had been permitted to squander
sums which should have been devoted to
the discharge of claims which were now
pressed harshly against her.

I listened with the deepest interest to
Lady Everton's narrative. Repeatedly
during the course of it, as she incidentally
alluded to the manners and appearance of
Sandford, who had been introduced by Mr.
Merton to his mother and sister, a suspicion
which the police papers had first awakened,
that the gentleman in question was an old
acquaintance of my own, and one, more-
over,

The same man, in this narrative, was
for a long time, a detective.

eyes, whose features I was extremely desir-
ous to remember, I was extremely desir-
ous to remember. The bare suspi-
cion had sent the blood through my veins
with furious violence. (If this Sandford
be, as I suspect, that villain Cardon, whose
will indeed be mine—victory. Lady
Everton need not by any means seek to
atone me by promises of money re-
compense. A blighted existence, a young
and gentle wife by his means cast down
from opulence to sordid penury would
stimulate to energy and action the dullest
craven that ever crawled the earth. Pray
heaven my suspicion prove correct; and
then, O mine enemy, look well to yourself,
for the avenger is at your heels!

Sandford, I had been instructed, was
usually present at the Italian Opera during
the ballet: the box he generally occupied
was designated in the memoranda of the
police; and as I saw by the bills that a very
successful piece was to be performed that
evening, I determined on being present.

I entered the house a few minutes past
ten o'clock, just after the commencement
of the ballet, and looked eagerly round
the box in which I was instructed to seek
my man was empty. The momentary dis-
appointment was soon repaid. Five min-
utes had not elapsed when Cardon, look-
ing more insolently triumphant than ever,
entered arm-in-arm with a pale aristocratic-
looking young man, whom from his strik-
ing resemblance to a portrait in Lady
Everton's drawing-room, I had no difficulty
in deciding to be Mr. Merton. My course
of action was at once determined on.
Passing up to master the emotion which
the sight of the glittering reptile in whose
poisonous folds I myself had been involved
and crushed, inspired, I passed to the
opposite side of the house, and boldly
entered the box. Cardon's back was to-
wards me, and I tapped him lightly on the
shoulder. He turned quickly round; and
if a blackish had confronted him, he could
scarcely have exhibited greater terror and
surprise. My aspect, nevertheless, was
studiously bland and conciliating, and my
outstretched hand seemed to invite a re-
newal of our old friendship.

"Waters!" he at last stammered, feebly
accepting my proffered grasp—who would
have thought of meeting you here?"

"Not you, certainly, since you were at an
old friend as it were some of my friends
gossip about to swallow you. Really—"
"Enough! Let us speak together in the
lobby." An old friend, he added in answer
to Mr. Merton's surprised stare. "We will
return in an instant."

"Why wait I all this, Waters?" said
Cardon, recovering his wonted sang-froid the
instant we were alone. "I understood you
had retired from amongst us; were in fact
—what shall I say?"

"Ruined—done up! Nobody should know
that better than you."

"My good fellow, you do not imagine!"
"I imagine nothing, my dear Cardon. I
was very thoroughly done—done brown, as
it is written in the vulgar tongue. But
fortunately my kind old uncle—"

"Passgrove is dead!" interrupted my old
acquaintance, eagerly jumping to a conclu-
sion, "and you are his heir! I congratulate
you, my dear fellow. This is indeed a
charming reverse of circumstances."

"Yes; but mind I have given up the old
game. No more dice-devilry for me. I
have promised Emily never even to touch a
card again."

The cold, hard eyes of the incarnate fiend
—he was little else—glared mockingly at
these "good intentions" of a practised gam-
bler fell upon his ear; but he only replied:
"Very good; quite right, my dear boy.
But come, let me introduce you to Mr.
Merton, a highly connected personage, I
assure you. By-the-by, Waters, he added
in a careless, confidential tone, "my name
for family and other reasons, which I will
hereafter explain to you, is for the present
Sandford."

"Sandford?"
"Yes; do not forget. But allow, or the
ballet will be over."

I was introduced in due form to Mr.
Merton as an old and esteemed friend,
whom he—Sandford—had not seen for
many months. At the conclusion of the
ballet, Sandford proposed that we should
adjourn to the European Coffee-house,
nearly opposite. This was agreed to, and
out we walked. At the top of the staircase
we jostled against the Commissioner, who
like us, was leaving the house. He bowed
slightly to Mr. Merton's apology, and his
eyes wandered briefly and coldly over our
persons; but not the faintest sign of interest
or recognition escaped him. I thought it
possible he did not know me in my changed
apparel; but looking back after descending
a few steps, I was quickly undeceived. A
sharp, swift glance, expressive both of
encouragement and surprise, shot out from
under his bent-house brows, and as swiftly
vanished. He did not know how little I
needed spurring to the goal we had both in
view!

We discussed two or three bottles of wine
with much glee and relish. Sandford
especially was in exuberant spirits; brim-
ming over with brilliant anecdotes and
sparkling badinage. He saw in me a fresh,
rich prey, and his eager spirit revelled in
anticipation in the victory which he nothing
doubted to obtain over my "excellent in-
tentions and wide-placed virtues." About
half-past twelve o'clock he proposed to
adjourn. This was eagerly assented to by
Mr. Merton, who had for some time ex-
hibited unmistakable symptoms of impatience
and unrest.

"You will accompany us, Waters?" said
Sandford, as we rose to depart. "There is,
I suppose, no row registered in the nation-
al archives against looking on at a
game played by others?"

"Certainly not; and a devilish snuff
curled his lip. "Your virtue shall suffer
no temptation, be assured."

apartment was brilliantly lighted; a roulette
table and dice and cards were in full activi-
ty; wine and liquors of all varieties were
profusely paraded. There were about
half-a-dozen persons present, I soon dis-
covered, besides the gang, and that com-
prised eleven or twelve well-dressed desper-
adoes, whose sinister aspect induced a
momentary qualm lest one or more of the
pleasant party might suspect or recognise
my vocation. This, however, I reflected,
was scarcely possible. My beat during the
short period I had been in the force was far
distant from the usual haunts of such gentry,
and I was otherwise unknown in London.
Still, questioning glances were eagerly
directed towards my introduction; and one
big burly fellow, a foreigner—the rascal
was the name of various countries—was
very unpleasantly inquisitorial. "Yen re-
sponds!" I heard Sandford say in answer to
his irritated queries; and he added some-
thing in a whisper which brought a sardonic
smile to the fellow's lips, and induced a
total change in his demeanour towards
myself. This was reassuring; for though
provided with pistols, I should, I felt, have
little chance with such utterly reckless
ruffians as those by whom I was surrounded.
Play was proposed; and though at first
stoutly refusing, I feigned to be gradually
overcome by irresistible temptation, and
sat down to blind hazard with my foreign
friend for moderate stakes. I was graciously
allowed to win; and in the end found my-
self richer in devil's money by about ten
pounds. Mr. Merton was soon absorbed in
the chances of the dice, and lost large sums
with him, when the money he had brought
with him was exhausted, he gave vent to
acknowledgments. The cheating practised
upon him was really audacious; and any
one but a tyro must have repeatedly de-
fected it. He, however, appeared not to entertain
the slightest suspicion of the "fair-play" of
his opponents, guiding himself entirely by
the advice of his friend and counsellor,
Sandford, who did not himself play. The
amiable assemblage broke up about six in
the morning, each person retiring singly by
the back way, receiving, as he departed, a
new pass-word for the next evening.

A few hours afterwards, I waited on
the Commissioner to report the state of affairs.
He was delighted with the fortunate de-
but I had made, but still strictly enjoined
patience and caution. It would have been
easy, as I was in possession of the pass-
word, to have surprised the confederacy in
the act of gaming that very evening; but
this would only have accomplished a part
of the object aimed at. Several of the
fraternity—Sandford amongst the number
—were suspected of uttering forged foreign
bank-notes, and it was essential to watch
narrowly for legal evidence to insure their
conviction. It was also desirable to restore
if possible, the property and securities of
which Mr. Merton had been pillaged.

Nothing of especial importance occurred
for several eight days. Gaming went on
as usual every evening, and Mr. Merton
became of course more and more involved;
even his sister's jewels, which he had sur-
prisingly obtained—to such a depth of
degradation into this frightful vice plunge
men otherwise honourable—had been staked
and lost; and he was, by the advice of
Sandford, about to conclude a heavy mort-
gage, in order not only to clear off his
enormous "debts of honour," but to acquire
fresh means of "winning back"—that igni-
famous of all gamblers—his tremendous
losses! A new preliminary "dodge" was
observed, now brought into action. Mr.
Merton esteemed himself a knowing hand
at cards; it was introduced; and he was
permitted to win every game he played,
much to the apparent annoyance and dis-
comfiture of the losers. As this was pre-
cisely the snare into which I had myself
fallen, I of course more readily detected it,
and felt quite satisfied that a grand coup
was meditated. In the meantime I had not
been idle. Sandford was confidentially
informed that I was only waiting in London
to receive between four and five thousand
pounds—part of Uncle Passgrove's legacy
—and then intended to hasten back imme-
diately to canny Yorkshire. To have seen
the villain's eyes as he incidentally, as it were,
announced my errand and intention! They
fairly flashed with infernal glees! Ah, Sand-
ford, Sandford! you were, with all your
cunning, but a sand-blind idiot to believe
the man you had wronged and ruined could
so easily forget the debt he owed you!

The crisis came swiftly on. Mr. Merton's
mortgage-money was to be paid on the
morrow; and on that day too, I announced,
the fabulous thousands receivable by me
were to be handed over. Mr. Merton,
elated by his repeated triumphs at cards,
and prompted by his friend Sandford,
resolved, instead of cancelling the bonds
and obligations held by the conspirators, to
redeem his losses by staking on that game
his ready-money against those liabilities.
This was at first deemed to with much
apparent earnestness by the winners; but
Mr. Merton, warmly seconded by Sandford,
insisting upon the concession, as he deemed
it, it was finally agreed that cards should
be the game by which he might hope to
regain the fortune and the peace of mind
he had so rashly squandered; the last time
he should be successful—and was he not
sure of success?—he assured Sandford, that
he would ever handle cards or dice. He
should have heard the mocking merriment
with which the gang heard Sandford repeat
this resolution to amend his ways—when he
had recovered back his wealth!

The day so eagerly longed for by Merton
and the confederates—by the spoilers and
their prey—arrived; and I awaited with
feverish anxiety the coming on of night.
Only the chief conspirators—eight in num-
ber—were to be present; and no stranger
except myself—a privilege I owed to the
moonshine legacy I had just received—was
to be admitted to this crowning triumph of
successful fraud. One hint only I had
ventured to give Mr. Merton, and that under
a promise, "on his honour as a gentleman,"
of inviolable secrecy. It was this: "Be
sure, before commencing play to-morrow
night, that the bonds and obligations you
have signed, the jewels you have lost, with
sums in notes or gold to make up an equal
amount to that which you mean to risk,
are actually deposited on the table." He
promised to insist on this condition. It
involved much more than he dreamt of.

My arrangements were at length thor-
oughly complete; and at a few minutes
past twelve o'clock the whispered pass-word
admitted me into the house. An angry
excitation was going on. Mr. Merton was
insisting, as I had advised, upon the ex-
hibition of a sum equal to that which he had
brought with him—for, confident of win-
ning, he was determined to recover his
losses to the last farthing; and although
his bonds, bills, obligations, his sister's
jewels, and a large amount in gold and
guineas notes were produced, there was
still a heavy sum wanting. "Ah, by the

bye," exclaimed Sandford, as I entered,
"Water, can you lend me the sum for an hour
or two—for a consideration," he added in a
whisper. "It will soon be returned."

"No, thank you," I answered coldly. "I
never part with my money till I have lost
it."

A malignant scowl passed over the
sneering features; but he made no reply.
Ultimately it was decided that one of the
fraternity should be despatched in search
of the required amount. He was gone
about half an hour, and returned with a
bundle of notes. They were, as I hoped,
and expected, forgeries on foreign banks.
Mr. Merton looked at and counted them;
and play commenced.

As it went on, so vividly did the scene
recall the evening that had sealed my own
ruin, that I grew dizzy with excitement,
and drained tumbler after tumbler of water
to allay the fevered throbbing of my veins.
The gamblers were, fortunately too, much
absorbed to heed my agitation. Merton
lost continuously—without pause or inter-
mission. The stakes were doubled—trebled—
quadrupled! His brain was on fire; and
he played, or rather lost, with the reckless-
ness of a madman.

"Hark! what's that!" suddenly exclaim-
ed Sandford, from whose satanic features
had been gradually slipping the mask he
had so long worn before Merton. "Did
you not hear a noise below?"

My ear had caught the sound; and I
could better interpret it than he. It ceased.
"Tis from the sign-hell, Adolph," added
Sandford, who had been leaning over the
railing.

Not only the play, but the very breathing
of the villain, was suspended as they
listened for the reply.

It came. The answering rattle sounded
once—twice—thrice. "All right!" shouted
Sandford. "Proceed! The farce is nearly
played out."

I had instructed the officers that two of
them in plain clothes should present them-
selves at the front door, obtain admission
by means of the pass-word I had given
them, and immediately seize and gag the
doorkeeper. I had also acquainted them
with the proper order to the sign-hell;
three distinct pulls at the bell-handle com-
municating with the first floor. Their com-
rades were then to be admitted, and they
were all to ascend the stairs silently, and
wait on the landing till summoned by me
to enter and seize the gamblers. The back
entrance to the house was also secretly but
unobtrusively watched.

One fear only disturbed me: it was lest
the scoundrels should take alarm in suf-
ficient time to extinguish the lights, destroy
the forged papers, and possibly escape by
some private passage which might, unknown
to me, exist.

Reassuring myself, as soon as the play was
resumed, from the frame of memory by
which I had been in some sort absorbed,
and first ascertaining that the handles of
my pistols were within easy reach—for I
knew I was playing a desperate game with
desperate men—I rose, stepped carefully
to the door, partially opened it, and bent
forward, as if listening for a repetition of
the sound which had so alarmed the com-
pany. To my great delight the landing
and stairs were filled with police-officers—
silent and stern as death. I drew back,
and walked towards the table at which Mr.
Merton was seated. The last stake—an
enormous one—was being played for.
Merton lost. He sprang upon his feet,
death-pale, despairing, overwhelmed, and
a hoarse exclamation surged through his
clenched teeth. Sandford and his associates
coolly raked the plunder together, their
features lighted up with fiendish glee.

"Villain! traitor! miscreant!" shrieked
Mr. Merton, as if smitten with sudden
fury, darting at Sandford's throat:
"you devil that you are, have undone
destroyed me!"

"No doubt of it," calmly replied Sandford,
shaking off his victim's grasp; "and I think
it has been very artistically and effectually
done too. Snivelling, my fine fellow, will
scarcely help you much."

Mr. Merton glared upon the taunting
villain in speechless agony and rage.
"Not quite so fast, Cardon, if you please,"
I exclaimed, at the same time taking up
a puddle of forged notes. "It does not ap-
pear to me that Mr. Merton has played
against equal stakes, for unquestionably
this paper is not genuine."

"Dog!" roared Sandford, "do you hold
your life so cheap?" and he rushed towards
me, as if to seize the forged notes.

I was as quick as he, and the levelled
tube of a pistol sharply arrested his eager
onslaught. The entire gang gathered near
us, flaming with excitement. Mr. Merton
looked bewilderedly from one to another,
apparently scarcely conscious of what was
passing around him.

"Wrench the papers from him!" screamed
Sandford, recovering his energy. "Seize
him—stab, strangle him!"

"Look to yourself, scoundrel!" I shouted
with equal vehemence. "Your hour is
come!—Officers, enter and do your duty!"

In an instant the room was filled with
police; and, surprised, panic-stricken,
paralyzed by the suddenness of the catas-
trophe, the gang were all secured without
the slightest resistance, though most of
them were armed, and marched off in
custody.

Sandford or Cardon, as chief conspirator
—he had half-a-dozen aliases—was trans-
ported for life; the rest were sentenced to
various terms of imprisonment. My task
was effectually accomplished. My superiors
were pleased to express very warm com-
mendation of the manner in which I had
acquitted myself; and the first step in the
promotion which ultimately led to my
present position in another branch of the
public service was soon afterwards conferred
upon me. Mr. Merton had his bonds,
obligations, jewels, and money restored to
him; and, taught wisdom by terrible ex-
perience, never again entered a gaming-
house. Neither he nor his lady-mother
was ungrateful for the service I had been
fortunate enough to render them.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN named Blanche was in the
service of Monsieur and Madame C., who were
much attached to her on account of her fi-
delity and piety. Some days ago Madame
C. fell ill and died very suddenly. The
day after her death Blanche, profiting by
a moment when the corpse, already
prepared for the grave, was alone, made her
way into the chamber of death, lifted the
sheet and then retired, precipitately.
Those who saw her suspected this might
have been trying to pilfer the jewellery of
the corpse. Search was made and nothing
was found missing, but there was a letter
in the dead woman's hand. This being
opened was discovered to be a letter from
Blanche to her mother, dated a long time
before. It was as follows:—My dear and
good Mother—This is to let you know that

M.R. has asked me to marry him. As you
are no longer here, I beg you will let me
know in a dream if I ought to marry him,
and to give me your consent. In order to
communicate with you I profit by the oc-
casion of the death of Mme. C., who is going
to Heaven." This letter, which bore the
superscription, "To my mother Josephine,
who is in Heaven!" is truly a poem of in-
genious piety.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

BANK NOTE BURNING.—Once a week,
says the *Tatler*, the contents of about nine-
ty boxes—the notes paid by the Bank of
England in the corresponding week five
years ago—are emptied into a huge kiln.
Fire is applied, and as soon as it is seen
that the mass is well alight the doors are
closed. By the next morning the paper
which represented many hundreds of thou-
sands of pounds, is a mass of ash and dust,
ready for the dustman to cart away. Now
and then, however, a curiosity is saved from
the flames. One such is shown in the shape
of a note, dated July, 1786, and presented
on the 9th March, 1847—clean and in good
preservation. Had the owner of this note
"put his money to the exchangers" in-
stead of into a secret pocket, his heirs
would have "received it with usury" to
the extent of a little over £5,000. An even
more curious case happened at the bank
on Christmas eve last. A bank post bill
for £25, and a note for £20, dated Decem-
ber, 1762, were presented on that day.
Had these documents been invested at
compound interest, the value of the former
would have been £1,182,44s. 11½d., and
of the second £896,3s. 11½d. Moral:—
ways change your bank notes and spend
the proceeds.

News has reached Warsaw, and is said to
have caused great consternation there, that a
number of arrests have been made by the
Russian police of persons stated to belong
to a conspiracy "for the overthrow of the
Empire." Who these persons are, or what
are the means by which the alleged con-
spiracy proposes to attain its object, is not
known

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

日五十月五年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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TUESDAY.

the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs Norton & Co., Duddell Street,—

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c., also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS of GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, and MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETTIS DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS of REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER. ROGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MAPPIN BROS.' SCISSORS. MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER SCALES. STATIONERY of ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER. CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours. DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES. QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES. UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK. MAYNARD & NOTES' WRITING and COPYING INK. MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE.

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Buttes.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUBBUCK'S

White Zinc Paints. White Lead. Red Lead. Venetian Red. Green Paint. Black Paint. Brown Oxide. Yellow Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—

Copal. Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—

Europe Rope. Bolt Rope. Houseline. Marline. Hambroline. Ratline. Spun yarn. Signal Halliards.

BUNTING—All Colors.

HEMP Seaming Twine. Hemp Roping Twine. Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK, Nos. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAVENS, 8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX AND NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

ASH OARS, 14, 16, 18, and 17 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING (TUCKS ROUND).

ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION. PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A JAPAN PONY, very quiet and good tempered; and a BUGGY and HARNESS, to be SOLD either singly or together. May be seen at the Dockyard, on application at the Gate any time between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D., Tubingen.

Price: Five DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER. FARRIN'S EAU DE COLOGNE. TRACING PAPER and CLOTH. QUININE. RED INK for STEEL PENS. BASS'S ALLE and GUNNERS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster. PRICKLY HEAT SOAP. SUMMER SOCKS. LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS. GRAPHOSCOPES. STUDENTS' DICTIONARIES. PEN-MAKING MACHINES. CARBOLIC ACID. NEW PLAYING CARDS. IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES. IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES. FLOWER TROUGHS. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS. TABLE CUTLERY. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO. THE NEW LIFE JACKET. G. B. D. PIPES. IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves). Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent). CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III*. FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III*. MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II*. FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II. COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 I. GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES. SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval. ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones. BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants). ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYMPIANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

THOS. D. C. PARKER, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints AND ALL Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous substitutes.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOES

Packed especially for this Climate.

BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. Mild Strength. Happy Thought. Medium Strength. Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccoes are out and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG.—Messrs. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. AMOY.—" MOALLE & Co. POOCHOW.—" HERBES & Co. SWATOW.—" CAMPBELL & Co. CHEFOO.—" H. SIETAS & Co. TIENTSIN.—" G. W. COLLINS & Co. NEWCHANG.—" F. A. SCHULTZ & Co.

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

KELLY & Co., Yokohama.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF LAND, BUILDINGS, ENGINEERS' PLANT, SAW MILL MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' STORES, TOOLS, TIMBER &c.

The property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon and Erskine, Engineers and Iron Founders, River Valley Road.

MESSRS. HOWARTH, LYON & ERSKINE,

with a view to the dissolution of their partnership, have instructed the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at their Works, River Valley Road, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th June next, the LAND AND BUILDINGS, together with the whole of the extensive and valuable ENGINEERS' PLANT AND SAW MILL MACHINERY, as follows.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 24th June, commencing at 2 p.m.

In one Lot. The LAND comprised in Government Lease No. 451 for 99 years, dated 1st August, 1876, subject to a rental of \$400 per annum, containing an area of about 123,740 square feet, bounded on the north by River Valley Road, south by Land reserved for Public Quay, east by Creek, west by A. B. O. Road, with a frontage of 303 feet on River Valley Road, and 287 feet on Singapore River, together with the BUILDINGS, comprising Engineers' Shop and Stores, Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop, Saw Mill Shed, Timber Slip, Temporary Sheds, Cooles Houses, and Wharf.

The covenants of the Lease will be produced, for perusal and examination, at the sale, and may be seen previously at the Office of the Auctioneers.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 25th June, commencing at 11 a.m.

The following Lots:—

Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. with boiler. do. 12 H. P. do. do. 6 H. P. do. do. 6 H. P. do.

Pair Launch Engines 4 H. P. do. Donkey Engine 5 1/2 inch cylinder. Vertical Boiler 10 H. P. do. 6 H. P. do.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes. 18" centres, 27 feet bed. 9" do. 26 do. 8" do. 8 do. 7" do. 10 do.

Vertical Drilling Machine, 2 1/2 in. spindle. do. 1 1/2 do.

Sawing Machine to 1 1/2 inch. Punching and Shearing Machine. Root's Rotary Blower, 20 fires. do. 10 do.

Shafting Pulleys &c., &c. China Feed Saw Bench 42" Saw. Rope Feed do. 42" do. Endless Feed do. 52" do. Rabbeting do. 24" do. Plain do. 24" do.

Moulding and Flooring Machine. Saw Sharpening Machine. Hand Mortising Machine. Two Crab Winches. Fire Engine and Hose. White Rice Winnowing. New Steam Launch, 35 feet long.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 26th June, commencing at 11 a.m.

In suitable Lots. TOOLS and STORES, comprising:—

Angle, Bar, and Sheet Iron, Boiler Tubes, Boiler Plate, Shafting Bars, Gas Tubes and Fittings, Tool Steel, Brass Rods and Sheets, Copper Sheets and Pipes, Lead Pipes, Bolts, Nuts, Washers and Brass Engine Fittings, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, Turning Tools, Screwing Tackle, Engine Packing, India Rubber Sheet & Insertion Cloth, Wire Cloth, Canvas, Rope, Machine Belting, Circular Saw, Weston's Blocks, Screw Jacks, Portable Forges, Pumps, Babbitt's Metal, Portable Ice Machine, Gauge Glasses, Crankles &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are being prepared and will be duly issued, together with Conditions of Sale.

Intending purchasers may inspect the property during the week preceding the sale.

For plans & further particulars, apply to POWELL & CO., Auctioneers, Singapore, 16th May, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain G. D. PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFLAIC & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers), taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN," R. EDMONDSON, Commander, will load at POOCHOW and THIS as above, receiving despatch hence on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "CALDEA," ROBERT BYRON WILLIAMS, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

The "Caldea" has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SIR HARRY PARKES," S. CHAPMAN, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 12, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The Clipper Barque "BELLE OF OREGON," Capt. MERRIMAN, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "NAVYBINE," BARSTOW, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 American Bark "FRANK MARION," EDWARDS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 15, 1878.

FOR SYDNEY (DIRECT.)

The A 1 British Bark "HELENS," LINNERT, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, May 17, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "NYASSA," GAMBOUS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "H. G. JOHNSON," COLBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *YANGTSE*, Commandant RAFAEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 10, 1878. je22

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKYO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 11, 1878. je22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*GABLIO*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES.
For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 23, 1878. jyl

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. YANG-TSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 o'clock, the 30th instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 3rd June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK *PER ARDUA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 14, 1878. je21

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK *ELIZABETH CHILDS*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. je20

FROM HAMBURG & SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Asia*, O. J. Dröber, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underwriter, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 12, 1878. je18

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*, FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

INSURANCES.
THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwriter are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—104,000
Total Capital and accumulations—Tls. 754,000
tions this date.

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.,
C. KREBS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwriter, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fong, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.
Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 3 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au28

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwriter having been appointed Agent for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
After Six Months.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued to long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued (if sum not exceeding £5,000) at reduced rates.
HOLLIS, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 21, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwriter has been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIS, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 1, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. J. DAVIS in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1878.

H. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jyl4

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. ael8

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS MERCIER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCIER.
Canton, May 23, 1878. je25

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwriter in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
In Reference to the above, the Underwriter has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OELIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.
Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.
The Tang Kuo Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with Those of the Greek Tragedians.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Portuguese from Macao in Peking in the first quarter of the 17th Century.
Grimm's Laws in Chinese.
Fables of English for Chinese.
Chinese Oldsmen's Enamel.
The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.
Use of Bricks.
Opium Eating in China.
The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, JR., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000
Surplus \$ 5,600,000

THE Underwriter having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars, apply to—
OLIPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
H. I. E. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China. Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia, Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Coloured Photographs of Albums, Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and Cases, Gilt Moulding for Frames, all of assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is REMOVED to the Newly-erected Commodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co.'s.
Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME- CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS

by
Wm. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general Topography, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port, and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c. &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a serious LIBRARY at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Inen Hing Street; Chai Heng Low Hotel, Inen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Siu Chuan Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chuan Sing Hot, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Koo shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Shun Min Chuan, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chifu.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Koe Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express courier who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARBERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 9), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Barbers (each).

Hour, ... 20 cts.

Half day, ... 35 cts.

Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Day, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Day, ... 3.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 pounds, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 pounds, per Load, ... 1.00

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 pounds, Half Day, ... 60

Sampan.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Liverpool, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Swatow, Amoy
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—	12	16	20	20
Letters, —	8	12	12	12
Newspapers, —	2	4	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	4	6	6	8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Hawaiian Kingdom (N.B.), Newfoundland:—	16	16	20	20
Letters, —	12	12	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	4	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.	34	38	4	6
Letters, —	8	10	8	10
Newspapers, —	4	4	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6	6	8

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag, or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper, and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples, indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters,—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders in the same way may deliver envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, acids, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila to the Mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay either Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible, for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters pasting to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letters do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of indelible Articles, unless the patterns sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity, compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £5.....36 "
" £10.....72 "
" £20.....144 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$20.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged;

